

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.
Relationship England, as New York, London and Liverpool dates in the day of the 19th December.
The consideration of the commercial importance to us as well as was expressed, and Cotton is rather poor, but has associated and is a still further to information respecting American from the letters of the principal business shows a distinct change for the better.
The London Speculator, under date of today, December 7, at a clock states an arrangement has been concluded from the Messrs. Rothschild and the of the United States Bank by which

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the British Government negotiator in virtue of the bill presented to Parliament, to give the instructions to which his office alludes for the capture and disposal of vessels found trading in slaves under the Portuguese flag, and south of the equator."

LONDON, DEC. 2.—The accounts from the United States by the Great Western have no doubt, whatever of the ability of the New York banks to sustain specie payments; and this, having now been positively and to the last, is received here as a veritable omen for the establishment of a stable state of things in that country, and the renewal of trade with it by Great Britain, not perhaps to the extravagant extent of it lately existing, but to such an extent as it ought to attain, and is consistent with safe and regular returns for it. We shall take no more State sneaks from an American as testimonials for a very long time, because impertinent, feeling no

men there in payment, but they will send to Asia and Europe generally cotton, tobacco, rum, and other produce, quite equal to, if not much better than, specie. Large remittances of this kind are said to have arrived by the Great Western, consisting chiefly of bills drawn against large shipments of corn to France, but which will be available as an instrument for rectifying the exchanges in this country. Further, large orders of the same kind were sent out by the British Queen, it having become a great Government object in France, as a means of safety against popular tumults, to secure the most abundant supply of grain, for which America presented the best market. On the whole, the difficulties under which trade labored in the United States have not been, in point of fact, materially relieved. It is the prospect only which is decidedly better, and for that both countries are indebted to the firmness of the New York banks in adhering to their engagements, and to the sagacity of the

In another General Assembly, as over the Union, and these years would have been required to bring its trade into a safe position. The prevalence of an impression that the accounts from the United States by the Great Western are altogether of a more favorable complexion, produced an improvement in the funds.—Times.

London, Dec. 7.—The shares of the United States Bank were down to-day to some extent at £10 10s. This is better by 10s. per share than they were previously quoted.

The American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson have returned to town from their tour in the North of England.

Sound American Blockade.—The merchants of Liverpool have resolved to make such energetic remonstrance on the ruin occasioned by our trade by the wanton aggressions of the French, as even Lord Palmerston shall be compelled to hear. We trust the commercial interest throughout the country will sympathize with them. The

General Harrison, writing to the New York Courier and Enquirer, says: "I cannot better illustrate the conditions which Mr. Calhoun and his friends now occupy, than by making a pointed reference made in the House of Representatives by a member of the House, who had the courtesy to furnish me with the context for Harrison's remarks. Mr. Fickens rose from his seat, and, whereupon a member of the House thus remarked: 'Calhoun stuck in his heels.' Yes," (the other gravely replied), "and still it may be said to be the only stick in his heels." It is thus that these gentlemen are spoken of, and thus they are viewed in the language of Mr. Fickens, by even the vilest and most profligate wretches that ever crawled into power."

GENERAL HARRISON IN NEW ORLEANS.

We observe in the New Orleans paper

ing in South America is the main cause of the distressing stagnation of commerce.—*Manchester Chronicle*.

Accounts have been received by the last steam-packet from Galatz of numerous shipwrecks in the Black Sea. Ten or twelve vessels had been lost near the San Giorgio, mouth of the Danube, and among them were an Austrian brig, bound from London to Odessa, with a cargo of colonial productions, and a Russian war transport.

Lewpna, Nov. 30.—We learn that the French and Dutch governments are negotiating a treaty of commerce, one of the chief objects of which has for its object in addition French Colonial sugars into Holland at a lower rate of duty than sugars of any other nation.

FRANCE.

French defeat in Algeria.—It appears that the Emir, Abdel Kaker, with the Arabs and native troops, has declared war on and defeated the French army in Algeria, with considerable loss. It was a

ing of the *Whigs* of this day to be held at the Rotunda of St. Louis Edifice, on the evening of the 4th inst. It was the object of responding to the association of the White National Convention at Harrisburg and to adopt preliminary measures to insure the success of the White cause in Louisiana. The call is signed by four hundred citizens, comprising men of all classes and professions, and representing every interest in that great City, among them, too, are many of the oldest and most efficient supporters of General Jackson and his administration. The call is in the extreme South, with the large and respectable list of names appended to it, is one of the most striking signs of the growing popularity of the Harrisburg association, and bodes as one of the best auguries we have seen of its success.—*National Intelligencer*.

Virginia.—This State is in all right of heart and desire the most fervent friends

by all the accounts we read. Hostilities commenced on the 17th November, and continued till the 24th, the date of the Marshal's latest despatch. Success almost uniformly attended the arms of the Emperor. His troops, according to the correspondence of Gallatin's Messenger, had burnt several towns, massacred many people, and entirely swept away several posts. It was reported that they had cut off 350 heads. The French papers breathe war and violence and murder, and they are not alone in this. The *Went* Harrison, a paper of the hills, from the evening of the 24th, tells there are hundreds and hundreds of dead soldiers who fought under Harrison, who know him and who respect him. He is known to be the soldier's friend, he is known to be generous, open, hearty, good and talented, and his principles are known to be the principles of the people.

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